

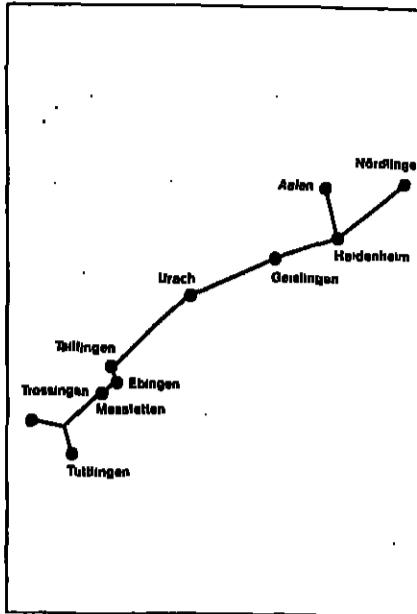
Routes to tour in Germany

The Swabian Alb Route

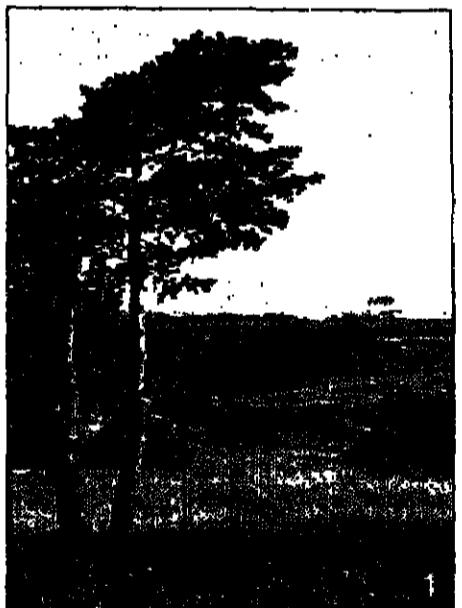
German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family. Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

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- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tübingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Ulrich
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 25 December 1988
Twenty-seventh year - No. 1352 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858
DEPOSE A BRX X

Uneasy feelings about life in a single Euro market

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Is the Federal Republic of Germany the promised land, the land the Bible tells us is flowing with milk and honey? Is it, in modern parlance, a country where deutschemarks roll and factories work flat out?

This year's economic growth figures and the forecasts for 1989 might tempt anyone to talk in terms of a miniature miracle none of the experts had predicted.

Both exports and the current account surplus have broken all records, and German consumers have done what was expected of them: spent the extra money in their pockets as a result of the tax reform package.

Turnover is brisk, companies are investing, new markets are being opened up. Everywhere the Germans are at least in the running, and by no means increasingly making the running.

Politicians pride themselves on the Federal Republic being a rich country. They undeniably lay down the framework conditions and pat themselves on the back when the equation works.

In the final analysis, however, it is businessmen who determine what direction the economic cycle will take, and they are guided partly by market opportunities, partly by how they feel.

In the 1960s, when they weren't in the mood to do what the politicians had in mind, SPD Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Karl Schiller coined the phrase "the horses must be made to drink."

The German economy certainly can't be said to be going through a lean period at present. Our reputation as an economic great power is not only unbroken; others readily acknowledge it.

They arguably do so with an ulterior motive. We Germans are expected to be generous along the lines of "those who have a lot have lots to give."

Not for nothing has the Federal Republic emerged as a major port of call for people in the furthest corners of the world who seek refuge from hardship and danger.

They all seem to have heard that life is good in the Federal Republic. After all, we recruited migrant workers by the million in the days when there weren't enough Germans to do the work available.

What is more, German holidaymakers spend tens of billions of marks a year sunning themselves on foreign beaches.

In many parts of Europe the number of German tourists to be reckoned with in the holiday season is an unknown

quantity that is no less important than the monsoon in the tropics.

The deutschemark has undoubtedly done Europe a power of good in many respects, and expectations have assumed a further dimension as we are increasingly made aware of the single internal market that is to be set up in the European Community from 1993.

The Bonn government can unquestionably forecast, with good reason, that the Federal Republic will derive further economic benefit from the internal market.

The Federal Republic has so far succeeded in holding its own as the No. 1 in Europe and is envied, not to say feared, on account of its predominant position.

But our best friends the French, for instance, have hopes of sharing even more directly in our success, and of benefiting from the strength of the German currency.

With all due respect to stable purchasing power they ask themselves — and us — whether currency custodians must really be as touchy as the German Bundesbank?

A majority of Germans feel somewhat uneasy when asked what the repercussions of the European internal market may be.

They cannot pinpoint anything specific, recent opinion polls have shown, but there can be no doubt whatever that many Germans suspect they will be expected to share the proceeds of their hard work.

It doesn't always have to be a matter of marks by the billion. The internal market debate has triggered uncertainty about immaterial welfare provisions.

German workers are being shown with unaccustomed intensity how well off they are in comparison with working people in other European countries.

They are paid higher wages, work shorter hours, have longer holidays and are paid full wages for longer when they fall ill than people in other member-countries of the European Community. Conditions vary enormously from one country to the next. The German trade unions are particularly worried what the future may hold in store for *Mitbestimmung* (co-determination), the German model of industrial democracy.

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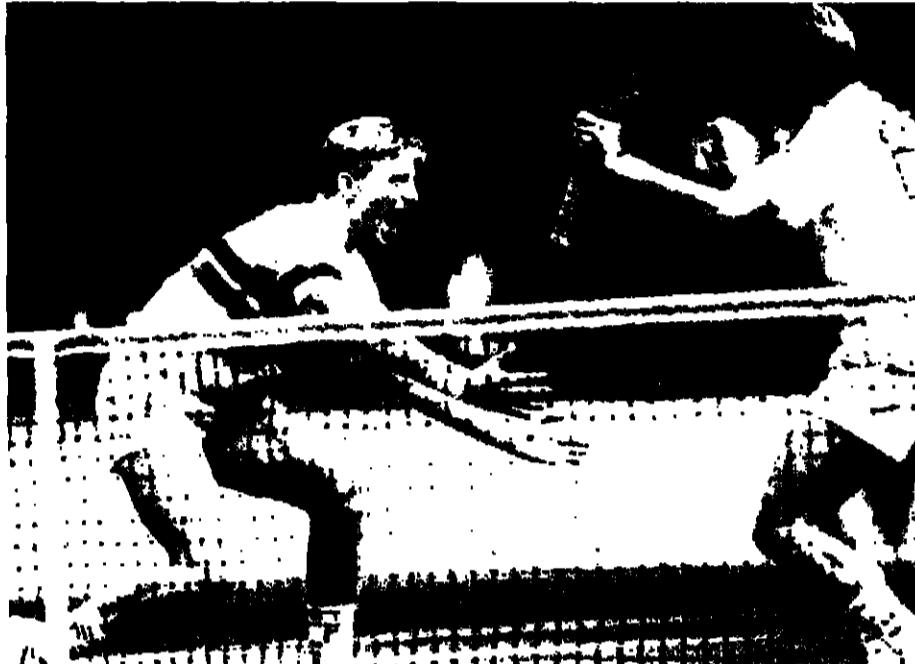
Chancellor Kohl untiringly gives assurances that there will be no sell-out of

THE WORKFORCE Page 7
Theologian makes unorthodox suggestion about job creation

PEOPLE IN POLITICS Page 4
Greens politician washes hands of her local party

THE ENVIRONMENT Page 13
Runaway garbage juggernaut demolishes all barriers

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Portrait of an ambassador: understanding the unspoken German subtleties



Smash 'n grab. Becker (left) and Jelen win the doubles — and Germany wins the Davis Cup.

(Photo: Horngass)

German welfare provisions, but that tends to make people more suspicious of the (European) shape of things to come.

Their suspicions are heightened by the way in which employers are given to mentioning what, from their viewpoint, are the negative repercussions of this material and immaterial prosperity.

Their arguments can be classified under the heading "wage overheads," which actually or allegedly contribute toward the disadvantages of the Federal Republic as an industrial location.

From 1993, the argument runs, competitors in the larger European internal market will make use of these differences and jeopardise German jobs.

Such forecasts are aimed at a nation who are arguably more security-conscious than most in Europe, so much so that our neighbours often fail to understand or are amused at this deep-seated need.

From atoms to peace to environmental protection, we Germans have a reputation for being anxious to the brink of hysteria. The rest of the world certainly shows few signs, if any, of being so anxious — even though it might be well-advised to do so.

Besides, millions of Germans will object to being classified as rich. They are keenly aware of the other side of the coin: the chill wind of a cold and unfriendly society.

Most people die by the thousand before people's hearts melt and money flows like tears? The poor in Germany are like the prophet in his own country. They count for nothing — or certainly nothing much.

Hans Schmitz
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,
Cologne, 19 December 1988)

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Runaway garbage juggernaut demolishes all barriers

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Researchers look at why one case triggers more

1988, a golden tennis year for Germany

Germany has won the Davis Cup, symbol of international team tennis supremacy, for the first time ever. The win in the final was a Christmas bonus for tennis fans.

Few had expected the team to beat the highly fancied Swedes on their home patch. (The final was in Göteborg. The competition is played every year and the finalists are decided after a series of preliminary rounds).

The 4-1 win in the best-of-five round came at the end of a year in which German tennis, through Steffi Graf, had already hit the heights.

She won Wimbledon, the top tournament and the only major one still played on grass; she won the Grand Slam, which means winning the Australian, French and American open tournaments as well as Wimbledon in the same year; and she won the gold medal in Seoul when tennis returned to the Olympic Games.

The trouble with Steffi, successor to Martina Navratilova as the world's leading woman player, is that emotions have not been allowed to run too high: her superiority has been too clear for that. Her performance over the year did not trigger the elation that accompanied Boris Becker's Wimbledon wins.

Yet she has been spared the hot and cold showers of acclamation and rejection the public has handed Boris.

He may have been back on top form when he won the Masters Tournament in America, but he must have seen the flagging interest among German tennis fans.

The Davis Cup has changed that. It was unexpected. The Swedes had the best team in the world.

The Germans seemed certain to be

Continued on page 2

■ INTERNATIONAL

Little more than a beginning in Middle East

Only days after Secretary of State Shultz refused to let PLO leader Yasser Arafat enter the United States President Reagan said he had empowered the State Department to "enter into a genuine dialogue with representatives of the PLO."

America has thus reversed a decision that was a cornerstone of its Middle East policy for over 13 years.

In retrospect, several surprising events such as Mr Arafat's visit to Stockholm, the abrupt end to Swedish Premier Carlsson's visit to Paris, the Swedish government's offer to mediate and, not least, Mr Arafat's speech to the UN in Geneva can now be explained.

There are many indications that the wording was still being agreed behind the scenes after the curtain had risen and as the play was being acted out.

Mr Shultz's brusque rebuff of Mr Arafat came as a surprise after the Palestinian National Council had artfully come round to acknowledging in Algiers the UN resolutions that at least indirectly concede Israel's right to exist.

This year, Shultz had toured the Middle East more than once in bids to get the adversaries to talk to each other. He failed mainly due to Israel's intransigence.

Trusting that Washington would not rebuff its one democratic ally in the Middle East, Premier Shamir wagered heavily on his card, too heavily, it seems. The US decision is a political defeat for Israel.

The uprising in the occupied territories has made it clearer to world opinion than many UN resolutions that time cannot be left to answer the Palestine Question.

By taking a tough line against the *infida* Israel has put even its friends on the horns of a dilemma.

At a time when the West is calling on the socialist states in Vienna to respect human rights, America cannot, with an easy conscience, ignore what is going on in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Then there are the powers' effort to jointly contain regional hot spots. Mr Shultz, a conscientious man, wanted to leave Mr Bush more than a failed US Middle East policy.

The time is ripe. The old US administration no longer needs to heed pressure by a section of American public opinion; the Bush team can say in January that the decision was taken before it took office.

The American opening toward the PLO has brought movement back into the lines of conflict. Where it leads remains to be seen.

Continued from page 1

outplayed. But that is one of the great fascinations of sport: the possibility of the impossible.

The first of the heroes was not Becker but a 21-year-old unknown called Carsten Uwe Steeb who came from two sets down to beat Mats Wilander in the first singles. Becker, beaten the Wimbledon champion, Stefan Edberg, to put Germany two.

The doubles pairing of Becker and Erich Jelen then beat Edberg and André Järryd to make it 3-0.

In the final singles, Becker beat Wilan-

Washington is evidently anxious to strengthen moderate opinion within the PLO, forces that are prepared to come to terms with Israel after realising that their Arab "brethren" are not reliable and that the Jewish state cannot be beaten by force of arms or by terrorism.

For 20 years Mr Arafat has shown himself to be a great survivor. We now will see whether he is more than a merely a tactician who has worked a compromise agreeable to the many Palestinian centrifugal forces.

He must now show his mettle as a statesman and cut links with PLO groups that still see terrorism as a way of driving the Jews into the sea.

The Israelis too must show their mettle, and Likud, which emerged from last month's general election as the largest grouping, is at loggerheads.

Its leader, Mr Shamir, takes a line that rules out compromise. He rejects talks with the PLO; would have only talks with Palestinian notables on limited self-government for the occupied territories.

His Labour rival, Foreign Minister Peres, is more flexible. He favours an international conference.

Labour is also divided. But it largely agrees that Israel cannot, on security grounds, simply withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967.

The embarrassing bickering in Jerusalem about conditions must end quickly. There is probably no alternative to another government of national unity."

Yet its leeway is limited. Nearly all political leaders, plus an overwhelming majority of Israelis, oppose the grounding of an independent Palestinian state between the

Mediterranean and the Jordan valley. Statesmanship will be needed.

Talk at this early stage of a "historic turning point" could soon be dashed. The American decision to parley with the PLO is, at best, an opening move.

It might just mark the beginning of what, in diplomatic parlance, is called the peace process. But there is no sign yet which road may lead to peace and still less of when and how.

Günther Nonnenmacher
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 16 December 1988)

der and Steeb lost to Edberg to make it 4-1.

It was Steeb's opening match, an outstanding one against the highly rated Wimander who fired the enthusiasm. The players' joint determination against all odds gave them the edge. The individual, even Becker, submitted to team discipline — and team effort was what counted.

It was an unforgettable moment for anyone who has a sense of the special moment and the special event.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 14 December 1988)

A tight-rope walk towards more stable power balance

Events have followed in swift succession: first Mr Gorbachov's spectacular announcement of a unilateral reduction in the number of Soviet tanks, then the Armenian earthquake and, in Germany, the US Air Force Thunderbolt that ploughed into a suburban town in Remscheid.

These headline news items have upstaged a move that merits no less attention: the Nato initiative on conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Nato's proposal to halve the stockpile of battle tanks in Europe and strike a more stable balance of military power will make no less of a mark on the East-West disarmament dialogue than Mr Gorbachov's speech to the United Nations in New York.

The Western proposals will serve as a basis for discussion in conventional disarmament negotiations that are due to begin early in the New Year.

Mr Gorbachov has acknowledged the principle on which the Western disarmament proposals are based in expressing readiness to reduce Soviet troop strength unilaterally as a downpayment, so to speak.

The argument is that the side which has more arms has more arms to scrap. This powerful Soviet boast to the disarmament dialogue cannot fail to make its mark on the Atlantic alliance.

In the wake of Mr Gorbachov's decision to go ahead with unilateral troop cuts it is increasingly difficult to persuade European public opinion of the need to modernise short-range nuclear weapons.

The argument invariably used to be that this was essential in view of the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority, but there is now a fair chance of negotiating a reduction in this dangerous superiority at the conference table.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher thus wants the West to take its time over this tricky and controversial decision, and his chances of gaining Bonn Cabinet approval of this wait-and-see policy are far from poor.

Chancellor Kohl, who had tended to be prepared to agree to missile modernisation, is naturally well aware that a fresh missile modernisation decision might be tantamount to domestic political suicide.

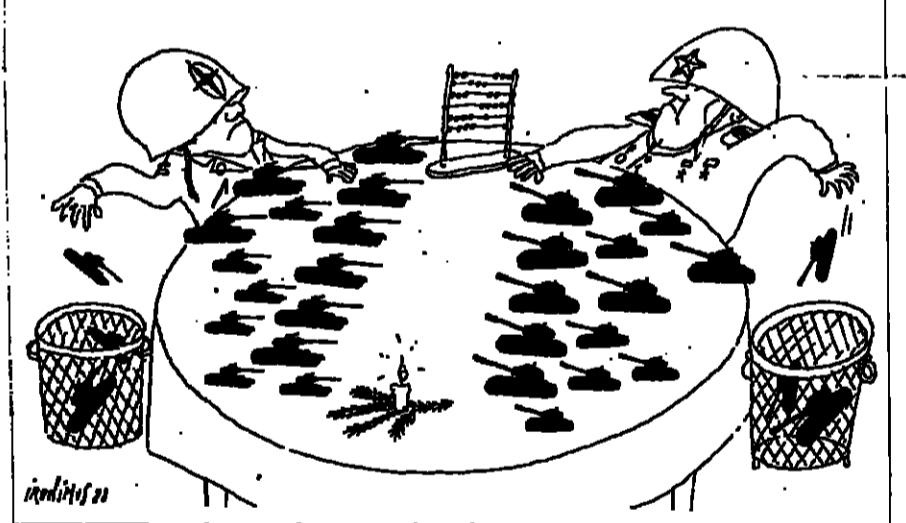
Besides, there is no hurry. The present Lance missiles will not need to be replaced until 1995.

So Nato has two years in which to negotiate with the Warsaw Pact on both conventional troop cuts and short-range nuclear missiles.

A second zero solution — zero short-range weapons — would clearly be in the German interest.

As yet no-one in Bonn has dared to say so out loud. But Herr Genscher seems to be basing his approach on the old axiom of never mentioning a thing but always bearing it in mind.

Thomas Gack
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 December 1988)



(Cartoon: Ironimus/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

side's actual potential. Even so, after Mr Gorbachov's UN speech Nato planners can no longer behave as though nothing had happened and return to the old arms agenda. Western security planning must be made more flexible.

It must be able to adjust to swiftly changing situations and be in a position to apply the brakes even on long-term arms projects that can develop a dangerous dynamism of their own.

Next spring Nato is due to present an overall security and disarmament concept. This new framework cannot afford to ignore the change that has occurred in the political situation that is its starting point.

The United States and Great Britain continue to call for as swift a decision as possible on modernising short-range nuclear weapons, but a growing number of European Nato countries are resisting this pressure and keen to make full use of the political opportunities of arms limitation.

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(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 December 1988)

■ SECURITY POLICY

Row at Defence Ministry over flight ban

A decision to impose a temporary ban on low-level flights by German military aircraft has erupted into a major row in the Bonn Defence Ministry. The decision was taken by a state secretary, Peter-Kurt Würzbach, after an American air-force aircraft crashed in the town of Remscheid this month, killing six people and causing extensive damage to houses. Würzbach was standing in for the Defence Minister, Rupert Scholz, who was in America. Upon his return, Scholz attacked the ban in strong terms. Würzbach resigned. Jörg Bischoff reports for *Stuttgarter Zeitung*.

But the Würzbach affair has more far-reaching aspects. Not for nothing did the Defence Ministry announce at the same time that two other state secretaries were to be sacked: military affairs adviser Lothar Rühl and procurement director Manfred Timmermann.

Their successors have yet to be named, and small wonder. Herr Scholz has in mind what has officially been described as a "thorough reorganisation at the management level" of the Ministry.

If rumours are right, this means scrapping the collective leadership principle introduced by Helmut Schmidt in 1970 along company management lines.

This principle has been retained by Defence Ministers, Social or Christian Democrats. It consists of a powerful Minister backed by a management team of five state secretaries and a number of staff departments.

The system underscores the political character of the leadership by relegating the military from the top level. It also stresses management principles, which are important for the Bundeswehr with a payroll of 700,000.

The accusation of unauthorised action must be taken with a pinch of salt. Herr Würzbach may have realised that a German move to placate public opinion was not strictly in line with the Minister's political line, given the need to coordinate moves by his subordinates.

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But as state secretary he acted on behalf of the Minister in a sector for which he was expressly responsible, and if the Federal government's procedural rules are taken at face value Herr Würzbach can be seen to have secured both political and administrative approval for his move.

The management he favours appears to be twin heads of civil and military organisation and no separate organisational status at the Ministry for the three branches of the armed forces.

Germans are steadily feeling less threatened and the Defence Minister is daily at loggerheads with Foreign Minister Genscher on disarmament policy.

For a short while it looked as though Scholz had gained the upper hand over Genscher here.

But since Mr Gorbachov's speech to the UN in New York he has, in political terms, been back where a Nato politician belongs, if only in military terms: on the defensive.

Jörg Bischoff
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 December 1988)



What a pickle. State secretary Würzbach (left) and Defence Minister Scholz.
(Photos: Sven Simon, Werck)

Cause of jet disaster still unknown

Remscheid, near Cologne, is in mourning. The pall of smoke has receded after the US Thunderbolt crashed in a densely-populated suburb, wreaking havoc along an entire street.

But no-one yet has the least idea why it had to happen. Sorrow is accompanied by perplexity and powerless rage and anger.

The ruins are rapidly being cleared, but the settlement of political claims is slow going and could well never succeed.

The debate on the extent to which military training flights are necessary has resurfaced with a vengeance. The argument over low-altitude flying threatens to assume the proportion of an irreconcilable clash of political creeds in which supporters and opponents vilify each other.

Understandable though violent emotions may be after the Remscheid catastrophe, major political decisions can hardly be reached in such a heated atmosphere.

They must surely include a decision on the future of low-altitude flying in the Federal Republic, a decision that must reconcile what is militarily desirable with what is politically acceptable.

The Defence Ministry announcement that low-altitude flying is to be resumed in the New Year sounds a hard-nosed, hard-hearted note when rescue teams are still risking life and limb in the search for further victims.

Top military men in Bonn and the capitals of other leading Nato countries will urge the resumption of low-altitude flights over Germany.

Their argument has for years been that practice must be gained where the action is likely to be in the event of hostilities. True enough, defending the country, always assuming it is considered politically desirable, makes no sense without an air force.

An air force that is unable to exercise is a waste of money, so ways must be found of logging flight hours and gaining practice without being an unbearable danger or nuisance to the people who are to be protected.

Neither resounding election campaign slogans nor pig-headed insistence on being in right are likely to solve this dilemma.

The Remscheid crash is reason enough for a reappraisal. We must part company with the idea that in complying with military requests politicians are only doing what is in the best interests of the public.

We must part company with the idea that whatever other Nato countries do in Germany is invariably in our best interest.

Solving the problems this presents will be extremely difficult and time-consuming. It is doubtful whether Bonn's partners in Nato, especially the United States, have any intention of discussing the matter.

They, after all, would have to part company with established privileges if existing arrangements were amended. So Bonn can expect to face tough disputes.

The most important initial consideration is to find out the cause of the accident. Blaming the pilot, who died in the crash, is not enough. Perplexity must not be allowed to turn into hatred.

Hans Wolff
(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg,
10 December 1988)

Sense of alarm among senior army officers

Those who seek to gain confidence, especially that of young people, cannot afford to be caught out fiddling with figures.

Yet even Christian Democrats have noted that the Bundeswehr influenced the debate on extending conscription to 18 months by marshalling incomplete or erroneous statistics of numbers of conscript manpower in the years ahead.

Suddenly no-one is denying any more that over 400,000 conscripts were never drafted and are now unlikely ever to be called up because of their age. That can hardly be called fair.

Bundeswehr inspector-general Dieter Wellershoff made it clear that he was worried the trend might gain momentum and a growing number of Germans would abandon the conventional view of security.

It is not enough, however, to appeal to commanding officers to join forces with political leaders in promoting public awareness of the continued need for defence.

They must also counteract the swiftly declining sense of threat among the German public and reinforce sagging readiness to defend the country.

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Powers of persuasion . . . Bernhard Vogel.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

■ PEOPLE IN POLITICS

Land Premier quits after party votes against him

Rhineland-Palatinate Premier Bernhard Vogel has made a significant gesture at the end of his interrupted political career.

He has freed a former terrorist, Manfred Grashof, once a member of the Red Army Fraction, who had served 11 years of a life sentence on charges of having been an accessory to murder. The decision has caused a lot of controversy — but Vogel was sticking to principles.

Grashof is the second terrorist Vogel has freed. As in the case of his Klaus Jünckel, another RAF member who was released earlier in the year, he wanted to give a clear signal in the controversy about the reintegration of former political fugitives who have admitted the error of their ways.

A typical gesture for the bachelor Bernhard Vogel, who has been a CDU politician in Rhineland-Palatinate for over 21 years.

His passionate enthusiasm and powers of persuasion have been a lot of help for the region, famous for its vineyards and forests.

His achievements will be remembered even more than those of his predecessor, Helmut Kohl, who held the post for seven years.

When asked how long he would remain Premier, he used to say: "Longer than Kohl and shorter than Altmeier."



Objected to demonstration . . . Thea Bock.
(Photo: dpa)

Greens politician washes hands of local branch

One of the Greens' most popular politicians has quit her local party in protest. Thea Bock, 50, a member of the Green-Alternative List (GAL) in Hamburg and a member of the city's assembly, made her decision after 50 masked demonstrators occupied the Hamburg Town Hall.

The intruders were supporters of the notorious Hafenstrasse campaign (a long-running and sometimes violent and bloody affair in which squatters have taken over some old houses in the port area) and the Red Army Fraction (RAF) terrorist group.

Frau Bock rejected as unacceptable action by some members of her own GAL parliamentary group which, in the town hall foyer, helped the demonstrators.

The lively gymnastics teacher, a former member of the Bundestag, made a name for herself nationwide as a committed environmentalist.

Her resignation (both from the local party — she remains a member of the national Greens — and as an assembly member) signals a serious crisis among the Green-Alternatives in Hamburg.

Like other regional groups, Hamburg's Greens have not been spared the protracted and divisive conflict between the pragmatic realo wing (Frau Bock's wing) and the fundamentalist, or fundi, wing. The fundis are strong in Hamburg.

Well-known fundis such as Thomas Ebermann (a Bundestag MP) and Rainer Trampert come from Hamburg, and the regional party executive in Hamburg has a fundi majority.

But the political decline of this intellectual politician, who was strongly influenced by the Heidelberg professor Dolf Sternberger ("a liberal intellect in the best sense of the word"), began much earlier.

Vogel can pride himself on successes in economic affairs and education and his commitment to the development aid by the Rhineland-Palatinate for the small African country of Ruanda or his anti-abortionism campaigning.

The background to this unusual move was the dispute between the GAL city parliament members (all of whom are women) and the regional executive committee over the rotation of parliamentary seats scheduled for the beginning of next year.

The eight GAL MPs in Hamburg, including Thea Bock, are to be replaced by eight other GAL women.

Admittedly, the executive committee

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■ PERSPECTIVE

Portrait of an ambassador: a coming to grips with unspoken subtleties

Bernhard Vogel, Rhineland-Palatinate Premier, has just returned from a visit to the United States. He has been there for three weeks, during which time he has met with many influential Americans. He has also been to Washington, where he has been received by the US Ambassador to Bonn, Richard Burt.

Richard Burt is a man of 50, a former member of the US Congress, and a specialist in international relations.

He is a man of great charm and wit, and he is known for his ability to understand the subtleties of German politics.

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'Intellectual sensuality' . . . Richard Burt.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

In the Federal Republic of Germany problems of the threat to the environment, nuclear war, AIDS, the danger of too many foreigners etc., prevail.

Admittedly, German history in the 20th century may serve as an explanation for a West German leaning towards pessimism.

But Burt, is not satisfied with this interpretation. He feels many media reinforce latent tendencies here.

His remarks are almost vehement on this point, just like his complaints about the damage by this "industry of angst" to a country he has come to understand and respect.

On this score Burt's views probably concur with those held by the Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

It is interesting to see how Burt's ensuing recommendation — if that's the right word — to the Germans contrasts with the recommendation made by his ambassadorial predecessor in Bonn, the unforgettable Arthur Burns.

When he left Bonn at the age of 82 Burns urged the Germans to "work more".

Yet Burt is worried about the risk of a trend towards a new European isolationism when he thinks of the envisaged single European Community market at the end of 1992.

The American-Canadian free trade zone, the Pacific Basin, and the European Community should not be turned into "three fortresses" all too carelessly buttressed by protectionist subsidies.

At this future point of intersection

Burt's expertise in security policy matters

issues a word of admonition:

"If Europe and America should stand

facing one another as two trading blocs

it is difficult to imagine how we will be

able at the same time to improve our se-

curity relations."

Complacent populism in the USA

and parochialism in Europe: in Burt's

opinion, the Scylla and Charybdis on

the path to the future.

Exchanging analyses with Richard

Burt is like a kind of sport — no matter

how involved you get in the subject you

never end up in the forecourt of any fac-

tory of angst.

What about the German angst prob-

lem anyway? Here, Burt's former pugna-

cious spirit and his experience with the

media come into their own.

He categorically refused to comment

on a report by one news agency that he

has already signed an agreement to

work for a New York investment com-

pany.

One need only compare the cover

stories of international magazines,

which all deal with today's problems,

with the succession of cover stories in

comparable German publications.

It is probably also an act of consider-

ation

marked by malicious insinuation and bi-

as. She claims that a clique of officials

try to make people holding other views

look ridiculous in a "highly arrogant

manner" by stupid remarks, not answer-

ing questions at all or rebuking them.

In Germany this finds its expression

in the form of a unique psychological

mélange.

The committee dropped these plans

following the strike. An open letter by

Professor Eva Brandes, one of the envi-

saged successors who also left the party

a few weeks ago, is a bitter document on

the state of the GAL.

Reflex responses to respective initia-

tives in Washington are a thing of the

past. This is accompanied by an emanipa-

tion from the often self-inflicted idea

"She referred to 'theatres of war'

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Contin

■ FINANCE

Round and round goes the Uruguay Round as hopes of freer trade decline

The major powers are shaping up for a continuing process of disarmament in the hope that the world will become a safer place.

It is a pity that the industrialised and developing countries cannot pursue their own form of disarmament — by dismantling customs barriers and other trade hindrances.

This would not only help international prosperity but also produce a more even spread of riches throughout the world.

Hopes that trade policy during the next few years might be marked by the kind of zest, tenacity and willingness to compromise as in the field of military disarmament have, for the time being at least, been dashed.

The signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), which gathered in Montreal at the beginning of December, missed their goal by a long way.

The achievements of the Uruguay Round (named after the venue of the first meeting), whose medium-term objective was a significant improvement in the structures of world trade by the end of 1990, are pretty meagre.

Even though the two main Gatt rivals,

US Secretary of State George Shultz and President of the European Community Commission Jacques Delors, were on very amicable terms in Brussels shortly before the adjournment in Montreal a solution to the crisis is not in sight.

The prospects for a greater liberalisation of world trade have become more gloomy.

Nonetheless, there is a positive aspect to the events in Montreal.

The responsible politicians from over

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger:

one hundred nations were obliged to listen to the problems of their fellow Gatt members for four days in succession.

Although they must know by now where the problems lie, where the obstacles are insurmountable, and where there is room for compromise many of them probably view the overall situation more clearly following the Montreal gathering.

Trade in agricultural produce only accounts for a minor share of world trade. For Americans and Europeans in Montreal, however, nothing seemed more important than protecting the interests of their respective agricultural sectors. Onlookers must have gained the impression that the world is indeed topsy-turvy.

The demand by the USA for a step-by-step reduction of foreign trade protection and export subsidisation in the farming sector is fundamentally justified.

Americans, however, failed to acknowledge the changes which have already occurred in this field in Europe during the past years.

The surplus in the European Community have been reduced, and there has been a clear scaling down of the share of agricultural spending in the total European budget.

No government has declared that it is no longer interested in the Uruguay Round or that it intends going it alone.

In fact, all member countries have reaffirmed their desire to promote negotiations and conclude them by the end of 1990.

But it won't be easy to overcome the

disappointment over what happened (or didn't happen) in Montreal.

Above all, the major industrialised countries must now take a close and critical look at their stance.

Montreal the Japanese showed a striking restraint, whereas the United States and the Europeans clashed head-on.

Once again, it is difficult to understand why this happened and how the agricultural policy dispute was able to dominate the entire negotiations.

After all, the industrialised countries have made some pretty far-reaching demands.

They hope that more free trade in the services sector — this includes banks, insurances, consultancy services and telecommunications — will enable an extension of activities in the Third World.

Their demand for "protection of intellectual property" moves along the same lines. It is understandable that developing countries expect some kind of service in return.

A relaxation of stipulations for agricultural exports is one answer, but this is where barriers are particularly high — especially in the European Community.

The way in which the European Community rejected such liberalisation in Montreal was quite simply shameful.

How and where are the developing countries expected to earn the foreign exchange they so urgently need?

After Montreal the second half of the Uruguay Round begins under more difficult circumstances.

It remains to be seen whether negotiations finally lead to the much-needed process of disarmament in the field of trade policy.

The doggedness with which the European Community defended its system of subsidies in Montreal showed how remote any liberalisation still is.

This wouldn't be so bad if the conflict were to remain limited to the agricultural sector.

The interim assessment of Gatt achievement during the Uruguay Round, however, showed all too depressingly that this is not the case.

Here, too, it was the Americans who called the tune. For them everything remains in the balance until the farm policy problem has been resolved.

Strange as it may seem, this also turns the USA into a spokesman for many developing countries.

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His proposal to decouple the individual's working week from his firm's working week could hardly be easier to outline.

Staff work a nine-hour day four days a week, while the firm works a six-day week, including Saturday, with Sunday off for the entire payroll.

Material costs are unchanged, but the three factors combined total 85.5 per cent, or a nominal saving of 14.5 per cent.

Professor Schneider devised this idea six years ago and a number of companies in the Federal Republic already use it in one way or another.

A four-day week on full pay was recently introduced at the new BMW works in Regensburg. Local IG Metall

Continued from page 4

in the attempt to appoint Wilhelm to the Cabinet. The damage to Vogel's image was obvious.

His successor and close friend, Carl-Ludwig Wagner, described the Vogel era as a "period of good development and decisive progress." He praised Vogel for his "inspiration, vigour, far-sightedness and commitment."

"Otto and Gerd used to work at the same machine five days a week. They worked a 40-hour week from Monday to Friday.

"Otto now works from Monday to Thursday, but nine hours a day, totalling a 36-hour week.

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They reached agreement on a strategy containing the following elements: inflation-free economic growth; greater efforts in the fight against protectionism; in deficit countries domestic demand must grow more slowly than GNP — in surplus countries vice-versa; industrialised countries should open up or keep open their markets for products exported by highly indebted developing countries; and the newly industrialising countries in Asia were called upon to dismantle their trade barriers and revalue their currencies.

The public was not told about the exchange rate thresholds triggering dollar buying agreed on between the governments and the central banks.

This would have paved the way for some very lucrative speculation.

The G 7 usually meets once in April and once in September. This year's September meeting resembled a dry sailing course, since the Americans were on the verge of presidential elections.

This is why an extraordinary meeting is justified following the election of George Bush as the new US President.

The Seven cannot turn the world upside down. They cannot stop pursuing national economic goals.

All governments are still more strongly motivated by self-interest than world economic harmony.

This is why the call for a coordinated economic policy with a system of ex-

Continued on page 8

union officials say it resulted in the creation of about 800 new jobs.

The works council lists the benefits staff have gained as follows:

Nb: 1352 - 25 December 1988

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

7

■ THE WORKFORCE

An unorthodox approach to job creation proposed

RHEINISCHER MERKUR:

and Tuesday. "So two existing jobs are shared by three men, and the firm works a nine-hour day six days a week."

This idea could net a company higher profits even if full wages continued to be paid, as a glance at the cost factors involved in making, say, a car will readily show.

Despite the high hourly wage-rates in the Federal Republic of Germany labour accounts for only 17 per cent of the unit cost of a car.

This is a result of rationalisation and has led to overheads, such as the works and machinery, accounting for 70 per cent.

The cost of materials has declined to a mere 13 per cent, leaving little or no leeway for further savings.

Professor Schneider, 50, is well aware of the problems of modern industrial society. At the weekend he spends his spare time working as a chaplain next door to the Bayer works in Leverkusen, his home town.

During the week he teaches Christian sociology at Regensburg University. He holds degrees in both theology and economics.

When Bonn Labour Minister Norbert Blüm suggested the "swinging four-day week" as a means of making fresh headway against unemployment he was referring to an idea of Professor Schneider's.

His proposal to decouple the individual's working week from his firm's working week could hardly be easier to outline.

Staff work a nine-hour day four days a week, while the firm works a six-day week, including Saturday, with Sunday off for the entire payroll.

Soft work will work a 36-hour week and the firm a 54-hour week. Professor Schneider outlines his proposal in detail in his new book *Soziale Vernetzung* (Social Networks), published by Pustet Verlag, Regensburg.

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to suffer as a result of the change in Mainz."

As chairman of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation Vogel maintained that he has not been unable to help Ruanda as much as he has done as Premer.

Vogel's remark that he has absolutely no intention of becoming a regional party conference delegate and is only interested in helping out at district level indicated how deep-rooted the resentment of the embittered man, who will be 56 on 19 December, really is.

Will Wagner do better? Will he be a mere caretaker?

Vogel made a point of not giving him any advice: "I do not intend binding him in any way." But he did say he hoped Wagner would continue where he left off in one field: "I do not want Ruanda

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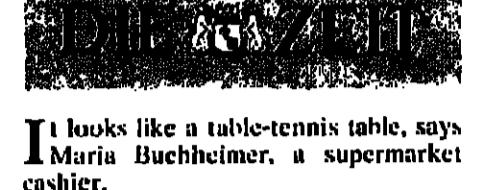
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■ MOTORING

A solar-powered flounder hits 80 mph on the way from Berlin



It looks like a table-tennis table, says Maria Buchheimer, a supermarket cashier.

No, more like a flounder, says Elfie Zaun, a waitress at the local inn. She should know: she serves them.

They are talking about Michael Trykowski's solar-powered car which is an occasional sight on the streets of Möhrendorf, Bavaria.

Whenever Trykowski, an architect, drives through the village in it, unsuspecting pedestrians stop and gape at the like.

He doesn't do so very often, partly because he uses a temporary registration plate. But he is, after all, the reigning world champion.

He and the two environment-friendly electric motors of his solarmobile were first past the post in this year's Tour de Sol in Switzerland.

That makes him an attraction in his home village near Erlangen, idyllically located between the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, the Regnitz (a river) and the autobahn.

He ranks alongside the village's famous 11th century church and its refurbished Rathaus, lined with window boxes of geraniums.

Even Möhrendorf's mayor, Karl Lindner, is delighted to feel the village has an alternative energy pioneer among its residents.

Farmer Hans Oberberger is more straightforward. "I feel it's great that the solar guy lives in our village," he says.

Callers at his Office of Energy-Conscious and Biological Construction are at times asked by his secretary to wait for a moment: "He's busy changing his batteries."

That's a "What's My Line" sort of activity, typical of solar power aficionados.

As he explains, when there isn't enough sunshine to recharge them his 10 heavy car batteries have to be taken out and plugged into an electric power point for recharging.

Continued from page 6

regulation is a utopian illusion, which would only lead to disappointment.

Yet a form of cooperation in which no partner is forced into a situation which runs contrary to its understandable self-interest is an absolute necessity.

Observers may sometimes smile at the snail's pace at which results are achieved.

Those directly concerned, such as the people in the highly indebted developing countries, may even sometimes lose their patience when confronted with the cumbersome way in which sovereign states negotiate with each other.

International economic cooperation can and needs to be improved. In our imperfect world, however, there is no alternative.

Rudolf Herl
(Die Welt, Bonn, 8 December 1988)

In September he toured the country, driving from Berlin to Saarbrücken at up to 130kph (80mph). On the auto-bahn, fellow-motorists were taken completely aback and switched on their flashing emergency lights.

In the evening, at autobahn service stations, people invariably asked him how a solar-powered car can still run after dark.

The answer came as a disappointment to many of them. His rooftop solar panels merely recharge the batteries.

When there isn't enough sunlight they simply have to be recharged at the nearest power point in the normal way.

"It does you good to feel your tank is being refilled as you go," he told motorists at the fuel pumps in the filling station forecourt.

He had used a mere 2.3 kilowatt hours of electric power from Berlin to Saarbrücken, which corresponded to 0.26 litres of conventional fuel per 100km, or roughly 1,000 miles per gallon.

Trykowski serves lukewarm tea and sugar candy. Then he and his three solar soulmates talk shop — about Biral motors, energy dosers, expensive batteries, three-phase current and the Kevlar sandwich system, which has five times the tensile strength of steel.

Bernd eventually gets round to the nitty-gritty: hard cash. "If only sponsors would come up with more of it!" he says.

If they did Michael Trykowski would give up designing organic homes with turf-clad roofs for environment-conscious, well-heeled clients. He would concentrate entirely on making solar-powered cars.

The solar-powered car of the future will thus be an ordinary battery-run car.

Where solar panels on his garage roof are concerned, Trykowski is in an ecological quandary, much to his neighbours' amusement. He may have to choose between solar power and trees.

As befits an ecologically-oriented architect he has built his "experimental" house entirely of natural materials and clad it with as much greenery as possible. This greenery is now in the way of potential solar panels.

That is a long-term objective. Trykowski refills their teacups and points out the window. "I simply must build a wall round the front garden tomorrow," he says. "Could you three lend me a hand?"

He is well aware that he is not just a local hero in Möhrendorf. He is seen as

a solar power guru throughout Central Franconia. Jürgen, Hans and Bernd, his visitors on the evening of our interview, are three of his followers. Jürgen, 25, is a fitter and plans to design and make a solar-powered car of his own. Hans used to be more militant, as he puts it, demonstrating against Wackersdorf (the proposed nuclear fuel reprocessing plant) and for Greenpeace and the like.

Now he says, rocking in the rocking chair in Trykowski's study as he makes his point, he prefers to do something constructive.

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World champion Trykowski and vehicle.
(Photo: Arno Mukowsky)

Not a hint of a drifting hydrocarbon

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

A streamlined experimental car wends its way noiselessly and with not a whiff of exhaust fumes through city traffic in Oldenburg, near Bremen.

The Pöhlmann EL, backed by the power utility PreussenElektra, is powered by two electric motors fed by conventional lead batteries.

As a hand-made prototype it is nowhere near the stage at which series production might be envisaged, but it could well be the shape of things to come.

Its twin motors, each powering a rear wheel, between them generate 26 kilowatts, or 35 DIN horse power.

The car's main power source is an 80-volt battery weighing 580kg (1,276lb), which is nearly half the car's unladen weight of 1,380kg (3,061lb).

The Pöhlmann EL is 3.77 metres (12ft 5in) long, 1.62 metres (5ft 4in) wide and 1.30 metres (4ft 4in) tall.

Its top speed is 11.5kph (72mph). It accelerates from a standing start to 50kph (30mph) in 11 and to 80kph (50mph) in 27 seconds.

It isn't inexpensive. The prototype cost DM60,000 to make.

It can be run for about 60km (38 miles) in city traffic before its battery needs recharging. It covers 100km of city streets on about 35 kilowatts, costing roughly seven marks. But a recharge takes time: 10 to 12 hours.

These crucial drawbacks — the limited range and the time it takes to recharge the battery — seriously restrict the car's uses.

Battery-powered cars are clearly suited for short-range local use where lengthy intervals lie between each use, allowing time to recharge the battery.

In conurbations they could make a substantial contribution toward noise abatement and atmospheric pollution, PreussenElektra say.

Research and development will need to concentrate on powerful batteries if a viable alternative to vehicles run on conventional motor fuel is to be available in the 1990s.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 5 December 1988)



It takes almost 12 hours to tank up the batteries... the Pöhlmann EL.
(Photo: Peter Kreiser)

■ THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Jousting with the unknown: singular mission of the high-flying test pilot

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

The twin propellers whir gently. The altimeter needle points to a steady 500 metres. The other instruments are more or less motionless. Test pilot Uli Schell is at the controls.

Holding the joystick steady with one hand, he says: "Right, then, we'll finish off with a spin."

He jerks the joystick toward him, the little plane surges skyward and the instruments shake, rattle and roll.

Test pilots stress that they know their own limits. Jets may be deliberately flown into dangerous manoeuvres and crashed almost simulated — but planes are skilfully righted at the last minute.

The plane slowly goes into a corkscrew spin and gathers speed. Its wings whiz past, mere outlines. The view from the cockpit alternates madly between sky and ground.

Yet not matter how experienced a pilot is, every test is a test of the pilot's nerves. He flies an aircraft that has never taken off before and takes it to limits "the ordinary pilot will never again reach," as Schell puts it.

It certainly makes the profession an exclusive one. In Britain, the stronghold of present-day test flying, they have their own exclusive club, the Society of Experimental Test Pilots.

They revel in memories of famous predecessors such as Charles A. Lindbergh or Jacqueline Cochran, the first woman in the world to fly at Mach 2, twice the speed of sound.

Only a handful of Germans are honorary members of this august body. They include Hans-Werner Lerche, 74, the author of a book about his experiences as a World War II test pilot.

He gained his first flying experience as a 19-year-old glider pilot, followed by motorised gliders and small private planes. For five years he has test-flown them for a Bavarian manufacturer.

He spends over half his working day at his desk, looking out over the black asphalt of the runway. His paperwork includes writing to the authorities as part of licence application procedures.

"Mere pile-pushing," he snorts, preferring to think about the more pleasant part of his working day.

He logs three hours flying per day. "Adding the finishing touches to prototypes is the icing on the cake," he says. It is also the quintessence of the test pilot's job.

He clammers into the cockpit of a featherweight plastic-fuselaged aircraft wearing his parachute and helmet. His place will later be taken by executives or politicians in pinstriped suits or learner-pilots and their instructors.

As a test pilot his job is to manoeuvre himself and the test plane into a dangerous situation. "Otherwise you don't know how to get out of it again."

How, for instance, does the plane react when the joystick is pulled too energetically or the prototype is taken into a flat spin?

The engineers have worked it all out in theory on the drawing-board. He tests it in practice. "You can't do anything without putting a plane through its paces," he says.

"Technicians may feel they can calculate or similar, everything nowadays, but you can't; there are simply too many unknown quantities."

"Are they unknown quantities, of which he is afraid?" "No!" he says without hesitation. "When the cover's down and I'm belted up I function like clock-work."

Anxiety, irrational and a sentinel test pilot cannot afford. They are taught to assess risks.

"He jogs 600 hours a year. His qualities are sound too. He studied mechanical engineering, trained as a pilot, logged 1,000 hours, and attended courses at the German Aerospace Research Establishment (DFVLR).

"So far he has always come up with something or other," Peter Schmidt says.

(Münchner Nachrichten, 10 December 1988)

track record like mine," he says, "you ought to pass your test pilot's licence."

Views are split down the middle on this point. His licence isn't enough to qualify him as a military test pilot, for instance.

Their training takes longer, is more complicated and costs more. They call themselves experimental test pilots (in English), as against the home-grown and post-war variety, with no formal qualifications.

Or so says Peter Weger, chief test pilot with an aircraft manufacturer who does international defence contract work.

Combat aircraft are his business. He heads a team of seven test pilots. They, he says, "make up over half the really serious test pilots in the Federal Republic."

What he means by serious is pilots who test fly combat jets or jumbos, by which he doesn't mean to belittle the work of the remaining 250 civilian test pilots, "but there are differences."

There are indeed. Weger and his colleagues are all ex-Bundeswehr pilots. "How else could we log 1,800 hours flying jet-engined combat aircraft?"

This experience is one of four prerequisites for the job. The others are technical studies, a diploma from an internationally acknowledged test pilots' training college (of which there are four in Europe, and not one in Germany) and a civil aviation board test.

That all costs money: DM1.3m a year, Weger says. Pilots whose training is paid for by their employer or by the Bundeswehr can count themselves lucky.

Richard Calwer, 44, also sees himself as one of the select band of "serious" i.e. military test pilots.

He has steel-grey hair, first flew at 21, went to training college at 35 — and "will be out on my ear at 55," he adds with a smile.

That is what makes the work so schizophrenic. "On the one hand, the older and more experienced a test pilot is, the more he is worth; on the other he needs to be as fit as a fiddle."

Pilots take annual medicals, and they are extremely thorough. Medical specialists send them through pressure chambers and expose them to oxygen starvation.

"Physical fitness is vital when you're on your own up there," Weger says.

Nowadays no jumbo or military jet test pilot is entirely alone, however. As soon as he clammers on board, belts up his orange overalls and dons his helmet and oxygen mask, he can be sure he is under total surveillance.

Telemetry is the buzzword that takes much of the erstwhile magic out of test flying. In real time everything that happens during the test flight is automatically relayed to the ground station.

Over 20 engineers there man computer workstations, keep an eye on monitor screens and analyse the data. After the test flight the computer knows more than the test pilot — and is the final authority in aero engineering today.

"Even so," Calwer says, "they can't make decisions for me down there." If he spiralled so steeply that air intake into the jets grinds to a halt and the engines stall, handy hints from the control panel at operations centre are not much use.

"It's suddenly very quiet up there and I know I shall have to have reached a decision within 20 seconds, otherwise the ejection seat will be the only option left open to me."

"So far he has always come up with something or other," Peter Schmidt says.

(Münchner Nachrichten, 10 December 1988)

■ JEWS IN GERMANY

A look into the fascination and tragedy of the recent and the distant past

The air is full of the smell of glühwein, gingerbread and fried sausage.

Earthly hosts push their way through the narrow alleyways between the stalls.

The Nuremberg Frauenkirche towers above the stands with their red-white canvas roofs.

Its illuminated Gothic facade gives the whole place a proper Christmas atmosphere.

Once again, it's Christkindlmarkt time in Nuremberg, time for the city's traditional Christmas market. It was Emperor Karl IV who made this spectacle possible back in the 14th century.

After inciting a pogrom of the Jews he ordered the Jewish quarter and the

shorn and barefoot men with cut-off trousers has a sign hanging around his neck: "I shall never again complain to the police."

The lawyer had tried to bring his influence to bear to help a Jewish client.

Another photo shows the situation at the end of the war, in 1945: emaciated corpses in the Kaufering concentration camp near Landsberg.

In this purgatory the visitor to the exhibition soon realises that German Jewry no longer exists.

About 30,000 Jews still live in the Federal Republic of Germany, about as many as lived in Frankfurt in 1933.

They cannot pick up their pre-war tradition and have to seek a new identity.

The treasures of the exhibition of religious and cultural items are part of this fascinating world of the past: the octagonal pulpit (=*Almemar*) of the Veitshöchheim synagogue, marvellously embellished prayer books, and rattles for the Purim celebration.

The impact of the exhibition can be best compared with an alternating hot-and-cold shower.

The numerous exhibition items show that 1,000 years of Jewish history in Bavaria cannot be reduced to the twelve horrifying years between 1933 and 1945.

The "Holocaust Room", however, shows how difficult it is to deal with the history of the Jews in Germany.

Three walls are covered with the names of the Jewish victims from Bavaria written in small letters.

The official description of the exhibition's content points out that it deliberately avoids any sensational presentation of horror.

But why? What is the use of showing the trivial finds of the Kaufering concentration camp, cutlery and lampshades?

Herr Höxter, a member of the committee of the Jewish community in the city of Nuremberg (320 people), went through the ordeal of a concentration camp.

He was born in Nuremberg in 1924 and his parents gave him the Christian name Adolf.

Although he welcomes the exhibition he felt that there were too many museum exhibitions and discussions to mark the 50th anniversary of the Reichskristallnacht on 9 November.

He feels that the event should be remembered on a more reasonable scale, but not just every 50 years.

He even went so far as to claim that if someone wasn't an antisemite before the anniversary he is now.

Ignaz Bubis, the committee chairman of the Jewish community in Frankfurt, does not share this opinion.

"Anyone who wants antisemitism doesn't need these events," he said.

He hopes that the exhibitions will arouse greater public interest in the small Jewish community.

Although this community is still visible in big cities it has virtually disappeared altogether in rural areas.

Particularly in Frankfurt this kind of public knowledge is important.

One accusation is that the exhibition turns Jewry into a dead culture.

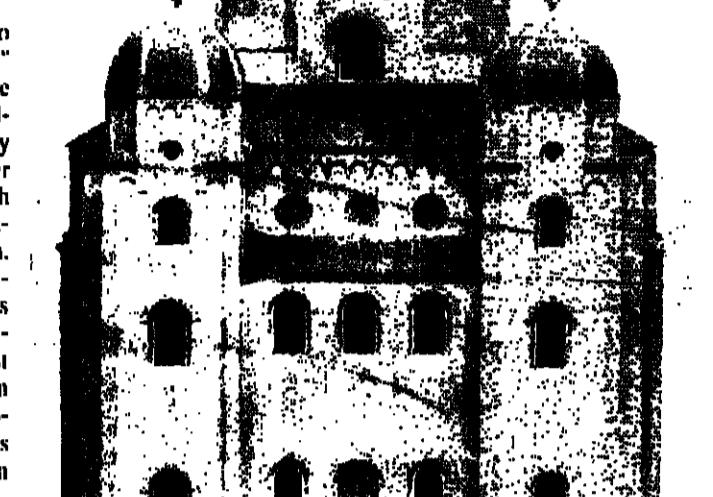
During the conflict over the Börneplatz, a dispute about whether to preserve the excavated remains of the medieval Judengasse or let this area be steamrolled by the city department of works for new housing, Hesse Prime Minister Walter Wallmann claimed that

the ghetto is no "cause for shame." The memory of the scandal surrounding the play by Rainer Werner Fassbinder which was allegedly antisemitic is still fresh. Information, therefore, is useful. It is all the more astonishing that the first Jewish museum in the Federal Republic of Germany has only just been opened in Frankfurt. In the classical Rothschild Palace the idea is to present the history of the Frankfurt Jews as a paradigm for the history of the German Jews" (the words of museum director Georg Heuberger). Ignaz Bubis perhaps remarked that there was "too much polish" in the exhibition, without failing to mention that some of his own donations are on display.

In the foyer there are some interesting architectural items in marble, brass and high-grade steel.

An almost ten-metre-long wooden model of the medieval Judengasse (Jew's Alley) gives a good idea of how cramped life was in this ghetto.

The impact of the exhibition can be best compared with an alternating hot-and-cold shower.



Model of the Dresden synagogue, by Gottfried Semper; at the German Museum of Architecture, Frankfurt (Photo: Catalogue)

Friedmann estimates that between ten to fifteen per cent of the 5,000 members of the Jewish community in Frankfurt are "actively religious."

"In our kindergarten and in our schools we pass on religious and cultural knowledge with aim of bringing up self-confident Jews."

"Whether someone wants to live devoutly or not is a decision the community accepts."

Friedmann emphasises that the Jews are definitely German citizens.

The fact that a big left-wing-liberal daily newspaper called for a more intensive German-Jewish dialogue following the controversial Jenninger speech says a great deal about public awareness in this respect.

In Friedmann's opinion, "language yet again reveals insensitive thinking."

The exhibition on the architecture of the synagogues shows just how complex Jewish identity is.

The German Museum of Architecture in Frankfurt mainly displays the plans and drafts of Jewish places of worship in the German-speaking area.

In some cases, the drafts completed by the architects could have been just as easily used for building a church.

On the other hand, there was an attempt to use the Moorish style to contrast the synagogues with the Christian churches — polychrome masonry on the outside, arabesque ornaments on the inside (for example, as in the Berlin synagogue in the Oranienburger Straße).

The representative splendour of the synagogues built during the late 19th century was a reaction to centuries of repression during which the places of worship had to be kept architectonically plain. Yet another dialectical development.

It's a shame that this exhibition is tailored to the interests of the educated classes.

Visitors are expected to bring along a lot of prior knowledge if they wish to understand the significance of many of the items.

The biblical prescript not to create an image of God or man (2. Moses, 20,4), for example, is a key point of orientation for the fine arts of the Jews.

The synagogue in Rendsburg is not much higher than the low houses surrounding it.

After 1938 a cokehouse desecrated the destroyed prayer room. Since 1985

Continue on page 11



Giacomo Joyce, by Paul Wunderlich; Rendsburg Jewish museum
(Photo: Catalogue)

synagogue to be pulled down and replaced the area with the main market square and the Frauenkirche.

There are still other historical sights in the city of the Meistersingers, once called the "treasure chest of the German Reich."

Not only the famous castle or the Dürer House, but also — outside of the city's medieval core — the Zeppelin Tribune, the Congress Hall and the *Grande Stag*: stone remnants of Nazi delusions of grandeur.

The exhibition in the Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg is called "Look, the Stone Cries out of the Wall."

The tombstone of the Jew Yechiel, which stonemasons cut as a triangle shortly after the pogrom of 1349 and then used as a step for the spiral staircase of the Lorenz Church, is presented as a symbol for this saying by the prophet Habakkuk in the Old Testament.

The 50th anniversary of the Reichskristallnacht was the immediate cause for a desire to inform the public about the "History and Culture of Jews in Bavaria."

The section at the front of the exhibition shows just how difficult it is to present the history of the Jews in Germany.

Large black-and-white photos document the development "From the Deprivation of Rights to Extermination."

The first photo shows a Jewish lawyer being pushed through the streets of Munich by uniformed Nazis in 1933.

■ DANCE

Balletomania over on the sunny side of the street

Stuttgarter Zeitung

shorts, the women in black-silk corsets with fine-mesh sleeves and stockings — create a square formation across the stage in perfect symmetry.

The men form the cornerstones, the women the inner square. The way in which Forsythe breaks up this symmetry is brilliant.

Diamonds and angles emerge from even, then odd, numbers of dancers, solo performers or couples move away from the group, each dancing their own individual-style solos and *pas de deux*.

In Frankfurt, Forsythe can count on the pot pourri of personalities in his troupe: the long-limbed Norah Kimball dances with the tall Stephen Galloway, their casualness contrasting with the powerful eroticism of the dancers Mayra Rodriguez and Thomas McManus.

Edna Holmes and Christopher Johnson introduce elegance, Dana Casperson and Carlos Iturria's rakishness and verve.

Forsythe extends his style of movement, elongating and contorting what master Balanchine would have performed in cold aestheticism.

The small of the dancers' backs acts as a pivot for the extension and wavy movements of their limbs.

A novelty is the prospect of a contract between the cities of Frankfurt and Paris, according to which the Frankfurt ballet company will make a two-month guest appearance at the renovated Théâtre du Châtelet for four consecutive years beginning in 1990.

During this two-month period it is hoped that the ballet group will piece together a new production per season and then include this in the Frankfurt repertoire.

Martin Steinhoff on this aspect: "You can only develop artistically if you travel, but constant travel can also be a tremendous strain."

"What we want is to, as it were, institutionalise our international contact with the help of the Paris project."

A presentation of the Paris performances at the big festivals in Montpellier and Avignon is also being considered.

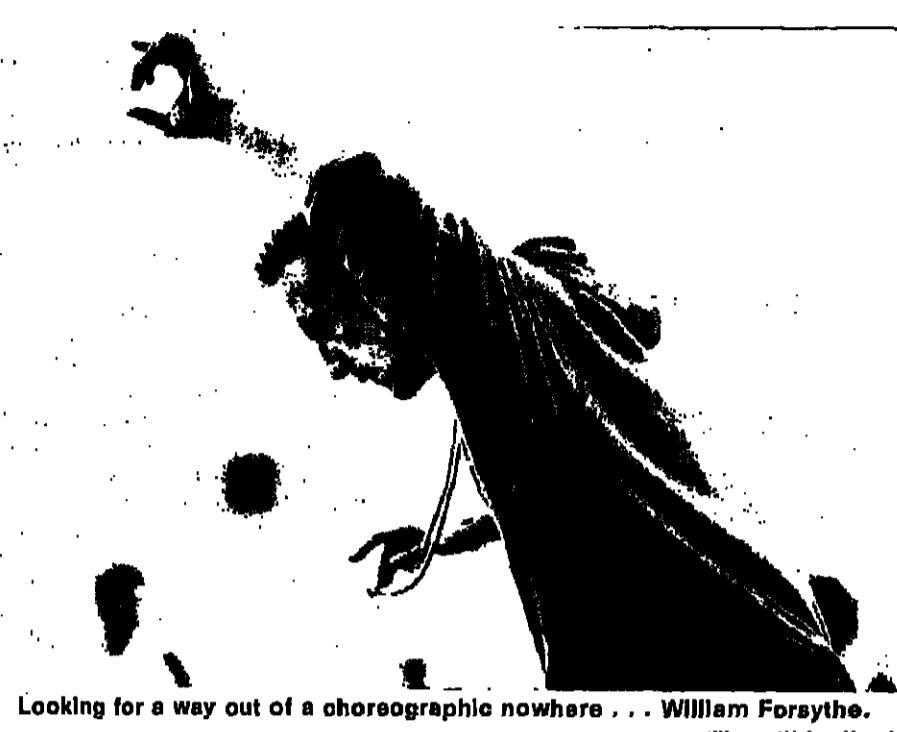
Until these plans materialise, however, the Frankfurt ballet company continues to travel throughout the world.

In spring next year it's off to America for a six-week tour, and the destination is South America in the following year.

Furthermore, there are already invitations to visit Brussels, Vienna and Israel as the main course.

Forsythe's version of "Vile Parody" places too much emphasis on non-dance aspects.

Language predominates, shouted, squeezed into a commanding tone of



Looking for a way out of a choreographic nowhere . . . William Forsythe.

(Photo: Walter Kraut)

voice, verbal snippets read from a black gauze partition between the audience and the dancers on white kitchen chairs.

A hermetically sealed no man's land, the site of manifold self-citations, presented by dancers dressed as cockroaches, yellow-gleaming girls and bearded goblins.

Is this a comic strip or the parody of a horror story?

We recognise the abstruse humour of the musical "Isabelle's Dance", the verbal trades of "Arinthe II", the scenes from "LDC", and the revue series of earlier pieces. In "Vile Parody", however, the leitmotif is missing.

The sight of Mr Mesa (Leigh Matthews), the conjuror in mustard-yellow and wearing a top-hat, crouching and producing a false nose and beard from his hat instead of a rabbit may give rise to laughter.

Or the sight of Irene Klein's lethargic Cockroach Boy, who strolls between the chairs and the curtain to perform his solo, arms dangling and eyes rolling.

Some members of the audience may also have found the sexual connotations amusing as rod-like miners' lamps which were hanging down in front of the lasciviously stretched legs of bearded men and women disappeared up dresses.

The fact that "Vile Parody" was too long was not the only reason why this laughter soon got stuck in the throats of the audience.

Fraulein Professor Dr. Ashufi (Kathleen Fitzgerald), obviously a domina of psychoanalysis, piano tinkling from Eva Crossman-Hecht and percussion thunder and lightning produced live on stage by the dancer Elizabeth Corbett, really put the brakes on the highly bizarre activity on stage.

Forsythe dug deep in the absurdity cabinet of his subconscious to produce a half-hour Dada show which might have received a better response as an intermezzo piece, but was doomed to failure as the main course.

Forsythe must have despairingly sought a form of presentation for all these set pieces, which lead to a choreographic nowhere.

The latent visions merged to create a

Continued from page 10.
the Rendsburg Cultural Circle has used the building as a meeting place for exhibitions and concerts.

In the lower floor there is a small permanent exhibition on the history of the Jewish community in Schleswig-Holstein.

Since November the Torah school has housed a Jewish museum.

Visitors can see the works of (in some cases very famous) persecuted Jewish artists of the modern period: Josef Hebroni, Anita Rés, Max Liebermann . . .

These more or less well-known artists, however, are not kept in a ghetto of "victims". Alongside them there are works by Christian artists on Jewish subjects: Paul Wunderlich on the Song

of Songs, Conrad Felixmüller . . . In an accompanying catalogue to the Frankfurt Museum Cilly Kugelmann stresses the importance of this sense of community between Jews and Christians. "The more the German people placed itself under the heavy burden of guilt the more the former victims were idealised as exaggeratedly just . . . Their significance to German society was reduced to their role as victims of the Nazis." It is obvious that this makes it extremely difficult for Jews to find a new identity. Twelve years cast their shadow over their past and present. Jews also need museums which show more than just the holocaust.

Johannes Schweikert (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 11 December 1988)

Eva-Elisabeth Fischer (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Mühlach, 30 November 1988)

■ CHILD KIDNAPPINGS

Parents invest in security as experts investigate the imitator syndrome

Many super-rich parents, afraid that their children will be kidnapped, arrange extensive and expensive security programmes. This means that the children are no longer able to play freely with others of the same age. A case that has revived the issue again is that of Patrick Padberg, a 15-month-old boy who was murdered by kidnappers. Horst Zimmermann reports for *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt*.

The Padberg case has caused thousands of rich parents to step up security measures for their children. The rising tide of fear means that the police and private security people have their hands full checking security arrangements and designing new ones.

There is reason for worry because the incidence of kidnapping has been climbing over the past few years. And it will continue to increase if, as the police and criminologists reckon, every kidnapping works on the snowball principle and gets bigger. One kidnapping sets off others.

Professor Hans-Joachim Schneider, a Münster criminologist, says: "Kidnapping children is one of those crimes that provokes imitators." The kidnapping does not have to be successful. It just has to happen. Even if the kidnapper makes no money and is caught, imitators follow.

But the effect is much stronger after a successful kidnapping where the money is paid over and the criminal gets away.

The case of Patrick Padberg was the third case of child kidnapping in three months. In September, Grischa Granderrath, the five-year-old son of a Düsseldorf electrical equipment wholesaler, was abducted as he was on his way to kindergarten with his mother. The ransom demand of 2.75 million marks was not paid, the boy was freed outside the town of Darmstadt.

At the beginning of October, eight-year-old Dennis Mock, from Bremen, was freed by police after spending 13 days in a tiny room in a holiday house in the country west of Frankfurt. In this case, the mother was not rich. She was substitute, and the Bremen city administration made available the million-mark ransom. After the money was paid over, a special police unit apprehended the kidnapper.

Professor Schneider is convinced that a case in December 1987 unleashed the subsequent cases. Two children of the owner of a chain of drug stores were freed after the father had paid over 10 million marks.

The police only learnt of the case after the children were free again. There has been no trace of the kidnappers. Two weeks before the Patrick Padberg case, a television programme seeking public help for unsolved crime drew attention to this case again.

A similar rash of kidnappings has occurred before, in 1980 when there were four cases inside three months. Two more attempts were halted before they could take place.

The series continued in 1981 with four more cases. Possibly these were ignited by the spectacular Kronzucker case in July 1981 in which the two daughters of a well-known television journalist, Dieter Krönzucker, were abducted in Italy together with the son of a family they knew. The children were returned unharmed after a ransom was paid.

Continued from page 12

about contraception beforehand, usually having the Pill prescribed.

They did so by themselves, but often with the help and encouragement of their mothers, who often faced partnership and separation problems of their own and were keen to spare their daughters similar trouble.

Yet only 25 per cent of those who have actually had sex with a boy (or man), and they make up 70 per cent of the total, actually took precautions the first time.

The survey concludes that they feel such a compelling need for love and recognition that they far from infrequently spontaneously agree to sleep with a partner.

As a result, their "first time" is usually not only very disappointing but also, in many cases, totally unprotected in terms of contraception.

She has visions of an older man, more mature and sexually experienced, as a guarantee of material and immaterial support. Sex is her contribution

so reduces the chances of the victim's surviving.

If a kidnapper does not have to deliver credible evidence that a victim is still alive, then there is no reason to allow a possible future witness against him to live.

In addition, police have regulations which clearly lay down that rescuing the victim has priority over arresting the kidnapper.

But sometimes the situation does quickly change to the kidnapper's advantage even when the police are involved — if an intermediary is used who prefers to operate without police cover.

Kidnapping occurs more and more often against families who are not well off enough to raise any sort of ransom. In 1971, a seven-year-old called Michael Luhmer was abducted near Bonn. It was the first time the state paid the ransom money for the parents, who were penniless.

Consideration has been made often over the past few years about making failure to notify the police about a kidnapping an offence. But it is difficult to charge people who have acted in an emergency from the best of motives.

There have been accusations by victims that the police have not always acted professionally. One family said they would never have notified the police if they had known how amateurish their efforts would be.

Eleven years ago, the then Interior Minister, Werner Maihofer, raised the idea of setting up a central bureau to handle kidnapping cases at the BKA. But the *Länder* were reluctant to surrender any of their authority. The official reason given for not going ahead was that any central authority would not have enough local knowledge.

But this disadvantage could be overcome by working with local police. The idea of a special unit attached to the BKA has since been often talked about, but nothing has developed.

Kidnapping cases are handled by special commissions which are formed for the purpose by policemen who otherwise might be specialists in murder, theft or deception. Even the police leadership often have only a theoretical knowledge of kidnapping.

A central bureau would have the advantage of being able to gather practical experience and information just as the special anti-terror unit, GSG 9, analyses every terrorist strike world-wide and collects details about methods and systems.

A central unit would demonstrate that the state was able to meet particularly revolting offences with effect.

Such a unit could be a useful proposition, especially if the law were changed so that no law of statutes applied to kidnapping and the file remained open indefinitely, as now with murder.

Today, police investigations are directed principally towards the criminal. The ransom money is secondary. There was a case where a kidnapper served six years in prison and was released on probation, although more than three million marks in ransom money had not been found.

Because the case was no longer one for the police, the man was able openly to enjoy the fruits of his crime. The three million marks had earned him almost 1,600 marks a day in interest during his time in prison.

A central unit, backed by the law, would be well placed to make sure that a released kidnapper was not able to use his right to uninterrupted speech and the woman generally withdraws with an apologetic smile.

If a woman interrupts a man, for example, the latter immediately demands his right to uninterrupted speech and the woman generally withdraws with an apologetic smile.

If a woman raises her voice because all the men are talking at the same time,

toward the relationship — and the tender trap by which to make sure of a husband.

The gap between contraceptive theory and practice is particularly wide where the "loner" is concerned. Nine out of 10 girls in this category feel contraception is something to be dealt with beforehand.

Yet only 25 per cent of those who have actually had sex with a boy (or man), and they make up 70 per cent of the total, actually took precautions the first time.

The survey concludes that they feel such a compelling need for love and recognition that they far from infrequently spontaneously agree to sleep with a partner.

As a result, their "first time" is usually not only very disappointing but also, in many cases, totally unprotected in terms of contraception.

Horst Zimmermann
(Mannheimer Morgen, 7 December 1988)

Irmgard Piorkowski-Wilhr.
(Mannheimer Morgen, 7 December 1988)

■ HORIZONS

Women want to throw away their muzzles

Whoever does the talking often calls the tune. Women feel that they should have better chances of putting their points of view.

They would like to have a bigger say in the decision-making processes, whether at local political level, at work or at conferences.

The battle is an uphill one. Women are often muzzled in public discussion, according to an analysis of television talks and interviews.

The analysis was outlined at a conference organised by the Evangelical Academy of Tutzing, in Bavaria, by Professor Senta Trömel-Pötzl, a pioneer in the field of feminist linguistics.

The discrimination begins with the presentation of the speakers. The achievements of the women are dealt with in less detail than those of the male speakers.

The women are not allowed to talk as often and as long as the males.

Women are interrupted more frequently. Initial research findings by the still young branch of feminist linguistics indicate that 96 per cent of all interruptions are made by men — if a woman is talking.

Even high-status women go silent as soon as a male voice butts in. Men, on the other hand, are generally able to prevent an interruption by simply carrying on talking.

They have a greater chance of determining themselves how long they can talk.

It is obvious that under these circumstances a woman finds it more difficult to bring her expertise to bear than her "unimpeded" male partner(s) in the discussion.

Women have to invest more effort to obtain the same amount of talking time than equal-status males, since the men talk when they want to.

Women, however, wait until they are asked to speak, which is often a very long time because of the preference given by most TV discussion presenters to their fellow males.

Men belonging to the same parliamentary group, for example, support each other during discussions, whereas male solidarity with female speakers is the exception rather than the rule.

At first glance it may seem rather Petty-minded to count all the assentient "ums" in the discussion.

If, however, 75 of the 150 "ums" in a discussion between three women and one man were uttered by women while the man was talking, but only three (!) "ums" were interjected by the man, this backs the hypothesis of asymmetrical support for men by women during discussions.

This rhetorical double burden is complemented by the operation of a double standard during the discussion.

Typically male bad conversational habits are viewed as an even worse offence if practised by a woman:

"I would scrap grades as they tend to brand many pupils. Some even feel driven to commit suicide. They are the ones who don't find jobs because the brighter ones are naturally preferred. A general assessment would be better," writes a 16-year-old German girl in her final year at secondary school.

"I feel secondary school-leavers do good work too. I would try to get people together more somehow or other so that they no longer think solely in terms of themselves."

A 15-year-old Turkish girl is more drastic. "When I have a job," she writes, "I should prefer not to be sacked right away."

Jobs or careers are, surprisingly, mentioned in only 2.16 per cent of the essays evaluated.

If a woman raises her voice because

this sounds shrill and unpleasant to the male ear.

If she responds to accusations with counter-accusations and if she sticks to her line of argument she is criticised for being self-opinionated and aggressive.

If she refuses to mince her words she is said to be hogging the limelight. If she fails to smile enough she is considered unfriendly. And if she underlines her abilities she is regarded as arrogant.

As a rule, women are partly to blame for producing male superiority by presenting themselves right from the start as persons with a lower status.

Their posture, for example, is often extremely passive. Their arms are kept close to the body as if they had less space. This submissive posture reduces the impact of what they say.

With a smile on their face they are appealing when sharply criticised, hesitant when asking to be allowed to speak, apologetic when interrupting to say something and friendly to signal that the relational level is in harmony despite differences of opinion.

Their words are generally directed towards a man. If at all, the same behaviour can only be found among males in subordinate positions.

By showing consideration for others women foster understanding and create an atmosphere of mutual respect.

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Crisis: Pasha still refuses to touch the vacuum cleaner

Many men still don't think their place is in the kitchen. A survey reveals that this attitude is held by younger men as well as by older ones.

The result is that, even in households where both the man and the woman go out to work (it is irrelevant if married or not) friction can develop.

The survey established that, while most young women attach greater importance to career and family, the male rates his own occupation well above domestic chores. The pasha mentality lives on.

This is one of the findings of a study on "Partner Relationships and Family Development" in North Rhine-Westphalia, presented to the public in Düsseldorf on 2 December by the head of the Düsseldorf state chancellery, Klaus-Dieter Leister.

The study, which was commissioned by the government of North Rhine-Westphalia and the Krupp Foundation, was conducted over a period of five years by the Institute for Demographic Trends and Social Policy at the University of Bielefeld.

The researchers surveyed 3,000 people in the cities of Cologne and Herne as well as in the rural areas of the districts of Kleve and Gütersloh.

The study reveals that the significance of occupational activity for women has increased substantially and that women belonging to the younger generation in particular do not regard having children and careers as alternatives.

Traditional attitudes on the part of the men, on the other hand, only change insofar as they are confronted with the consequences of the occupational activity of their female partners.

The attitude of the women, however, generally changes completely following the birth of their first child and especially after the birth of the second.

In many cases they then drop their occupational activities altogether and identify with the "traditional female role image."

As for the men, their willingness to help tackle household jobs declines rapidly after the birth of the first child at the latest.

Today, 27 per cent of families with three or more children live below the subsistence level, which is based on the social security rate; in 1982 the corresponding figure was only 17 per cent.

Karlegan Halbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 3 December 1988)

Children speak out

Continued from page 12

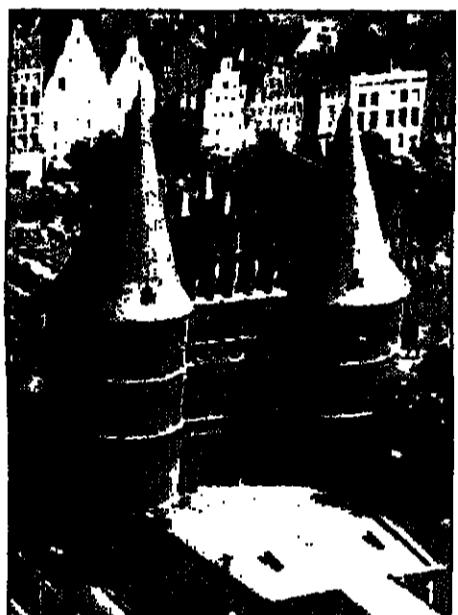
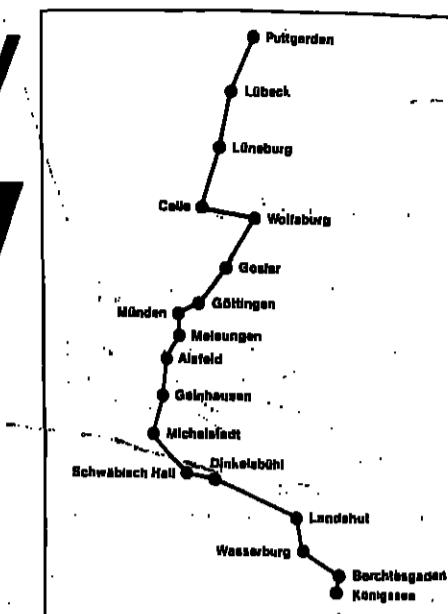
the writer's own future is concerned," Professor Sochatzky writes.

Vocational training and job problems do not assume importance until schoolchildren grow older.

Secondary school students seem the most keenly interested in their job prospects. Take, for instance, these comments by a 17-year-old German girl:

"I wouldn't grade everyone differently, like if you're only been to secondary school you're only fit to be a shop assistant and not a doctor's secretary."

Routes to tour in Germany The German Holiday Route – from the Alps to the Baltic



German roads will get you there, and if you plan to see as much as you can, why not travel the length of the country? From the Alpine foothills in the south via the typical Mittelgebirge range to the plains of the north, you will pass through the most varied landscapes. And so you needn't take pot luck in deciding on a route, we recommend the German Holiday Route from the Alps to the Baltic.



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Start in the south with Berchtesgaden and its bob run. Maybe you have already heard tell of Landshut, a mediaeval Bavarian town with the world's largest brick-and-mortar tower. Or of Erbach in the Odenwald, with its castle and the Ivory Museum. Or of Alsfeld with its half-timbered houses, the Harz mountain towns or the 1,000-year-old Hanseatic port of Lübeck.

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- 1 Lübeck
- 2 Melsungen
- 3 Schwäbisch Hall
- 4 Berchtesgaden



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